

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860

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SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913.

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## PEOPLE WANT STREETS PAVED

PASS RESOLUTION ASKING FOR RIGHT TO VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Legislative Delegation Requested to Introduce Bill — Discussion on Whether Citizens Should Pay all of Cost or City Pay One-Third of Cost—Other Points Brought out in Discussion—Those Taking Part.

The mass meeting of citizens at the Court House Friday night to discuss a proposed constitutional amendment allowing a vote to be taken at the general election two years from now on whether or not Sumter should be given the right to tax abutting property in order that the streets and sidewalks be paved drew out a crowd of about fifty property owners, who seemed much interested in the proposition and willing to do what would be required of them in order that they should have paved streets and sidewalks in the near future and not wait until the city could pave them at its present rate of progress.

The meeting, while not so very largely attended as was desired, was a fairly representative gathering of Sumter's free holders, and the general consensus of opinion seemed to be to have the streets paved. The meeting opened when Mr. D. D. Moise moved that Mr. R. D. Epps act as chairman. Mr. Epps then called the assembly to order and stated in a few words the object of the mass meeting. The streets, he said, were in a dreadful condition at the present time and he thought that everybody would agree upon the proposition that better ones were needed. The city at the present time hardly had sufficient funds to keep up its present streets and none to expend in building better streets. In order to tax abutting property there must be an amendment to the constitution. This must be voted on at the next general election and it was the object of this meeting to decide whether or not the legislative delegation should at this time be given instructions to prepare the proper legislation in order that this amendment to the constitution be voted on. Other cities had improved the streets and abutting property by paving them in under this plan and Sumter should keep up with the march of progress. The citizens of the town paid for the paving whenever and wherever it was done and it was just as fair and he thought as easy to pay in this way as by the present methods of taxation.

Mayor L. D. Jennings was called upon to further explain this plan and to state its advantages. He thought that the present sand-clay streets were not satisfactory as permanent streets. The city had no money to build any more of them, or do more than keep them up. It would be fifty years or more before any further permanent paving could be done unless it was done by the plan proposed, as the city was already taxed to its limit. The question was whether or not the citizens were willing to agree to the plan and would vote for the amendment in 1914. He thought that the majority ought to rule in any case and that the property owners ought to pay all of the costs. At the same time that a vote was taken on allowing the taxation of abutting property for improvements, an amendment ought to be voted on giving the city the authority to increase its bonded indebtedness. He thought the matter ought to be taken up now so that a wait of four instead of two years would not be necessary.

Mr. G. A. Waterman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, thought that proper precaution ought to be taken, as a business measure, to make the bonds which would be issued a satisfactory guarantee, and a contract ought to be entered into between the property owners and the city before the funds were advanced. This method proposed was something of a novelty and due precaution should be taken to make it a success. He mentioned the unequal tax returns which were current throughout this State and advised radical tax reform legislation, in order that taxes could be made more equal and just.

Mr. D. D. Moise did not think that any of the points brought up should frighten citizens so that they would be opposed to the plan offered for street improvement. All of the minor points could be satisfactorily adjusted by council later on after the amendment was granted. Each person, he thought, was willing to pay his proportionate share in order to get quick improvements. The improvements, if they were made, meant

## COTTON PRICES DECLINE.

MORE OR LESS GENERAL LIQUIDATION DURING WEEK.

What Buying Has Been Observed Attributed to Calling by Spinners. Some Nervousness.

New York, Jan. 10.—Cotton has declined during the past week under more or less general liquidation, with active spring deliveries selling about \$3.50 per bale under the high records of last month. There has been a good deal of trade buying on a scale down, part of which, at least, is believed to have reflected "calling" by spinners, but no general demand has developed and while values at the close of business today showed moderate rallies, sentiment appeared of a decidedly bearish average. Southern advices have indicated very little disposition on the part of spot holders to meet the break in futures, but the recent advance in January is now said to have attracted shipments of from 25,000 to 35,000 bales from the South for contract delivery, and the reports for a continued slack spot demand, combined with the nearer approach of the planting season, have encouraged increased confidence in predictions of ultimate selling pressure from primary sources, which are still supposed to be holding 4,000,000 or over. The decision of the supreme court in the cotton pool case of 1910 seemed to add to the nervousness of the scattering long interest, while the census figures showing 12,919,000 bales ginned, to January 1, proved slightly in excess of general expectations. Liverpool has been relatively steady and, according to advices, is more impressed by the activity of the goods trade with small Southern spot offerings and the rapidly decreasing movement than by the predictions of greatly increased acreage or of possible weakness among remaining old crop holders.

a big advance in property values and the quick growth of the town.

Mr. C. G. Rowland stated that all members of the city council were unanimously agreed upon the plan. He was in favor of 20 year bonds, which would make the return of the money easier. There was no other way to get paved streets in the life of this generation and he was willing to get them now and let them be paid for gradually.

Mr. Geo. D. Shore was in favor of the plan. It meant a big advancement in values along all of the streets which were paved, as had resulted from the paving on Main street. It was a step for the upbuilding of the town that all should be willing to share in.

Mr. Edgar Skinner did not think that property owners should pay the same proportionate share of the cost of the paving of the streets abutting on their property, when the property itself was not of the same value. The costs of paving would be the same, but the inequality of property values would make the proposed plan of taxation unjust.

Mr. Ryttenberg and Mr. Belser wanted to know whether or not the number of property owners on a street should decide whether the street should be paved, or whether it should be decided by the property owners holding the greatest number of linear feet on the street. Mr. Belser was in favor of the latter method. Mr. Belser also thought that property owners ought to pay two-thirds of the cost of the paving and the city the other one-third. He thought that a block ought to be made the unit of paving.

Mr. H. L. Scarborough was in favor of the city paying one-third of the cost of the paving. He thought that the number of free-holders on a block of street ought to decide whether or not they wanted the paving.

Dr. F. K. Holman thought that property owners ought to be given the right to pay cash for the paving, if they so desired, as by so doing they would not have to pay the interest on the borrowed money. He stated that if Sumter had good streets which were kept cleaned and watered that much disease would be averted.

Mr. Waterman thought that the number of free-holders ought to decide on the paving of the street and that the unit ought to be made larger than a block, as by making it larger the contract price would be reduced.

Mr. Jennings then proposed a resolution in effect "That the Sumter county delegation in the General Assembly take the proper steps to pass an act calling for vote on a constitutional amendment granting the Sumter the right to tax abutting property, at the petition of a majority of the property owners, for the cost of

## DISAGREE ON NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC SENATORS STILL AT ODDS.

G. O. P. Men Refuse to Accept Compromise by Which Certain Appointments Shall be Confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Efforts by Democratic senate leaders to make an agreement with the Republican forces for a joint committee to go over President Taft's recent appointments and select certain nominations that should be confirmed by the senate met with failure today.

Attempt at a compromise was the result of a meeting of the special committee appointed by the Democratic caucus in December to solve a method of handling the hundreds of appointments that have been sent in by the president since December 15. Leaders informally proposed to take up the task of "weeding out" the pending nominations. A number of Republicans were called together to consider the proposal, and promptly rejected it.

The outcome of the failure will be a renewal of the fight between the two parties next week. It is expected that an executive session of the senate will be held Tuesday or Wednesday. The Republican forces then will insist that nominations be taken up in their regular order and that no discrimination be shown against any of the Taft nominations. A conference of Democrats will be held tomorrow to determine what action shall be taken.

Republicans declared today there would be no attempt to filibuster against the Democrats or to keep the senate in continuous executive session; but an attempt would be made at once to force an issue with the Democrats as to the method of procedure upon the various appointments.

"To submit the question of nominations to a committee would require the holding of a Republican caucus," said Senator Smoot tonight. "That was not practicable and we concluded for that and other reasons that the preferable plan was to allow the nominations to come before the entire senate in the usual way. We shall insist that the calendar be taken up in the order in which the nominations appear."

The refusal of the Republicans to make any compromise upon the Taft appointments will have the effect of halting the plan that the Democratic leaders had agreed to support for the confirmation of army, navy and diplomatic nominations.

## PATTERSON QUILTS THE RACE.

Plenty of Candidates Left, However, in Tennessee Senatorial Fight.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, Democratic nominee for United States Senator tonight withdrew from the contest, leaving the field to his several opponents.

The announcement was made at a conference attended by forty-one Democratic members of the Legislature. Governor Patterson stated that his action was due to a desire to promote party harmony and to render more easy the election of a "regular Democrat to the place.

With the withdrawal of Governor Patterson the Senatorial situation is but little simplified. Congressman K. D. McKellar, Chancellor John Allison, L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville; Attorney General Charles T. Cates, Chief Justice John K. Shields, Ex-Congressman B. A. Enloe and T. R. Preston, a Chattanooga banker, are considered the strongest candidates. Balloting will begin next Tuesday.

paving the streets and sidewalk; and that also a constitutional amendment be voted on giving the city of Sumter the right to increase its bonded indebtedness solely for this purpose."

Dr. Booth at once took exception to this resolution. He was in favor of the proposed improvements, but there were many property owners who could not pay all of the cost of paving. He thought that the city ought to pay one-third of the cost. Mayor Jennings stated that this would block the whole proposition, as the city did not have the money to pay one-third of the cost. An earnest discussion of this point lasted for several minutes, when the matter was put to a vote and Dr. Booth's amendment was adopted by a big majority.

Mr. Skinner thought that two-thirds of the property owners ought to be required to sign the petition to have the street paved, but his motion was lost.

Mr. Jennings' motion was then offered with Dr. Booth's amendment and was almost unanimously carried.

## ALL ATTEMPTS AT PEACE FAIL.

TURKEY ANXIOUS TO HOLD ADRIANOPLE—ALLIES DESIRE IT.

Threatening Position Assumed by Roumanian Nation Brings Another Consideration, Which May Eventually Save Holy City to the Turks—Ambassadorial Conference Proves Futile.

London, Jan. 10.—The pendulum of peace in the Balkan swings between the fall of Adrianople and action by the powers of Europe. Advice, suggestions, good offices, pressure and friendly offers—all that diplomatic terminology includes—has been attempted by the powers to bring the conflicting parties to terms over Adrianople but the reluctance of Turkey to cede the "holy city" is only surpassed by the determination of the allies to win their point to have it included in the territory of Bulgaria.

Several so-called intermediate courses for solving the problem by neither entirely separating Adrianople from Turkey nor entirely giving it to Bulgaria have been refused by both sides. As an indication of the stand the allies have taken one of the Bulgarian delegates said today, "Adrianople is the Alsace-Lorraine of our war."

Turkey's hopes that she may be able to save Adrianople undoubtedly have been revived by the threatening attitude of Roumania. In this attitude Roumania is believed to be backed by Austria, as otherwise she would not urge her claim so energetically against Bulgaria in contrast with her pacific position of a fortnight ago. The powers are awaiting the result of representations to be made to the Constantinople government by their ambassadors in the Ottoman capital. The note probably will be delivered Monday to the porte.

The ambassadorial conference met at the foreign office today, but the only information given out was that the meeting had arrived at no important decision and adjourned until Monday. The ambassadors would not confirm reports that a naval demonstration had been planned as a last resort to influence Turkey.

Turkey's threats to recall her peace delegates from London and the menace of a Roumanian invasion of Bulgaria tended today to give the impression that the Balkan situation had become more grave within the last 24 hours.

Much was expected from today's meeting of the ambassadors who planned to reach a decision concerning the collective attitude of Europe.

Rechad Pasha, the leader of the Turkish peace delegation, today reiterated the immovable determination of the Turks not to abandon the fortress of Adrianople or the islands in the Aegean sea.

It is not likely that the peace conference will resume its sittings before next week.

## ROUMANIA THREATENS TO MOBILIZE TROOPS.

Decides to Call Army Together if Bulgarians Do Not Consent to Rectification of Border.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Roumania decided today to mobilize her army if she does not obtain within 48 hours satisfaction from Bulgaria in regard to rectification of her frontier, according to a dispatch from Bucharest to The Temps.

## RUSSIA IS READY.

Will Retain Prospective Army With the Colors.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—Orders are expected from the Russian war minister soon retaining with the colors all those time expired soldiers who, under ordinary conditions should have been dismissed to the reserve two months ago. They will probably be retained until April 14.

It is understood that the failure of the attempt to arrange a joint Austrian and Russian demobilization has forced Russia to remain prepared for eventualities. Nevertheless, despite the disquieting reports received from Warsaw, the tone in diplomatic circles in the closest touch with the situation indicates marked optimism.

Russia is now acting in full accord with several of the other powers in the matter of bringing pressure to bear at Constantinople.

## URGE TURKEY TO YIELD.

Ambassadors Prepare Colorless Note to the Porte.

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—European ambassadors in the Ottoman capital

## NOTABLE WHITE HOUSE AFFAIR

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND DINED BY MR. AND MRS. TAFT.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Members of Cleveland's Cabinets, Widows of Some, Mrs. Cleveland's Fiance and Other Distinguished Company Gather in State Dining, Where Years Ago Widow, then Bride, of Democratic Executive, Sat at Wedding Supper.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, as the guest of the President and Mrs. Taft, at a dinner given in her honor, sat this evening in the State dining room of the White House, where more than 26 years ago she sat at her wedding supper as the bride of President Cleveland. It was Mrs. Cleveland's first visit to the White House, where she was married June 2, 1886, since she left there March 4, 1895, after Mr. Cleveland's second term.

As a compliment to Mrs. Cleveland, three members of President Cleveland's cabinets and two widows of his Cabinet members were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taft, as were also Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of President Harrison, and Prof. Thomas J. Preston, to whom Mrs. Cleveland is engaged to be married. Covers for fifty-two were laid.

Officials of the Cleveland administrations present were:

Senator Hoke Smith and David R. Francis, former secretaries of the interior, and Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy.

Mrs. David R. Francis, Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, widow of Cleveland's Secretary of State, and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, widow of Cleveland's Secretary of War, completed the circle of the Cleveland Administration guests. Others were: President and Mrs. John G. Hibbon, of Princeton University; John W. Griggs, former Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs; President and Mrs. John H. Finley, of the College of the City of New York; Dean Andrew F. West, of Princeton, and Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln and a former Secretary of War.

## PEOPLE CATCH ON SLOWLY.

Number of Mistakes Made Daily by People Who Send off Parcels.

The people are gradually, although slowly, catching on to the regulations governing the parcels post law which is now in effect. Daily, however, mistakes are made by those sending off packages, mistakes due in large part to the fact that the senders have not inquired for information at the post office or read any of the printed articles relating to the operation of the parcels post.

The chief mistake made is the sending of packages by parcels post without the name of the sender inscribed on it. This requirement must be complied with, or the person to whom the package is sent will not receive it, as it is held and later sent to the dead letter office. Stamps other than parcels post stamps are put on packages which of course have to be turned back to the sender for the regulation stamps.

It has been noticed at the local postoffice that not a great many of the parcels sent off are insured, the senders evidently being willing to trust to the mails without any extra precautions.

The city forces Saturday and Monday were engaged in repairing the streets where they had been damaged by traffic during the recent bad weather. As soon as the pipe can be secured it will be laid in the big ditch on Mary Street and the ditch will be closed.

today succeeded in drawing up a colorless note which will probably be presented Monday to the Turkish government. The document guardedly advises Turkey to yield on the question of Adrianople, but no suggestion is made of pressure being brought to bear by the powers to induce the acceptance of this advice.

## GREEKS' LOSSES HEAVY.

No Fewer Than 7,000 Killed or Wounded at Janina.

Saloniki, Jan. 10.—Losses of the Greek troops fighting against the Turks of the vicinity of Janina have been very heavy.

To date they have lost no fewer than 7,000 killed and wounded.

The sixth division of the Greek army left here today under orders to assist in the subjection of the Turkish fortress of Janina.

## THE RESOLUTIONS ENDORSED.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECEIVES MANY ANSWERS TO BULLETIN SENT OUT.

Congressman Lever Writes That He Will Come for Conference With Chamber of Commerce—Speaker of House, Champ Clark, Interested—Private Citizens Enthusiastic.

The Chamber of Commerce is beginning to hear in no uncertain tones of the advance copies of its pistol resolutions recently sent out.

President Taft's secretary has acknowledged the copy sent Mr. Taft, with assurance that the President will give prompt attention to the suggestions made. The members of the Cabinet except the Postmaster General have acknowledged, and the Postmaster General's delay may be auspicious, among the many steps suggested by the resolutions, the single step that would go furthest to kill the pistol traffic and the habit of pistol carrying is the suggestion that the mails be closed to advertisements and correspondence in connection with the pistol traffic.

Speaker Champ Clark writes that he read the resolutions with great interest, and has referred them to the proper channels of legislative action. As far as the prohibition of pistol importing is concerned, that would be the ways and means committee, of which Oscar Underwood is chairman.

Mr. Lever writes that he is interested in the resolutions, but that no legislation not already mapped out is apt to be considered during this short session; and that before the regular session opens in the spring he will come to Sumter to go into the pistol resolutions and plans, suggested, with the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Several letters have been received from private citizens enthusiastically endorsing the resolutions. They have all been in return asked to get behind their county members' of the State legislature.

## COTTON MILL DEVELOPMENT.

Southeastern States Led All Other Sections in Construction During 1912.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, commenting today upon the record of cotton mill construction during the calendar year 1912, said:

"The Southeastern States led all other sections of the country in cotton mill development in 1912. There were 27 new mills built in the United States during the year. Of these 20 were in the Southeastern States. Out of 53,100 new spindles 427,000, or 80 per cent, were in Southeastern mills, and out of 9,744 new looms, 6,450, or 66 per cent, were in southeastern mills. These figures refer only to new mills and take no account of the large additions made during the year to existing plants by which the manufacturing capacity of the section was largely increased. The aggregate increase has been so great as practically to insure the maintenance of the record made by the cotton-producing States in the year ended August 31, 1912, when the mills of the South consumed more cotton than those of all other sections of the United States."

## COLD WAVE PREDICTED.

Week Will Open With Cold Wave East of the Mississippi River and Lower Temperatures.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The week will open with a cold wave east of the Mississippi river and lower temperatures will continue during the first half of the week, with generally fair weather, according to the weekly bulletin issued by the weather bureau today.

"In the Middle West," says the bulletin, "temperatures will be rising by Tuesday, preceding and attending the eastward movement of a low pressure over the Pacific coast."

"Snow will accompany this depression and by Tuesday will cover the western portion of the West Gulf States to the eastward. Rain and snow and rising temperature may be expected after the middle of the week, while in the West there will be a return to fair and colder weather with the eastward movement. Another high pressure area now is over Alabama. Toward the end of the week another disturbance will appear over the far Northeast, accompanied by rising temperatures and unsettled weather."